(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इनमें से कुछ कारखाने निजी क्षेत्र को सौंपने का विचार रखती है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिकी विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Industrial sickness in Punjab

538. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that industrial sickness has been a matter of serious concern for Punjab for over last two decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof, industry- wise, and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act is effective to tackle the problem of industrial sickness; and

(d) if so, what effective measures are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPTT. OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SMT KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are compiled by Reserve Bank of India. The latest available RBI data is as at the end of March, 1992. Industry-wise and year-wise break up of sick industrial units in the non-small scale sector in the State of Punjab for three years is given in the enclosed statement—I *(See* below)

In the small scale sector, there were 5938, 5288 and 5485 sick industrial units in the State of Punjab as at the end of March, 1990, March, 1991 and March, 1S)92, respectively. Industry-wise break-up of sick SSI units in States is not Centrally maintained.

The major causes for industrial sickness as reported by banks relate to marketing, technical, labour and production problems, management deficiencies, power shortage, demand recession and natural calamities.

(c) and (d) The Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units in the country including those in Punjab. Some of the important aspects are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Satement I

Year-wise break up of Non-SSI sick industrial units in the State of Punjab

Industry	No. of units as at the end of March, 1990	No. of Units as at the end of March, 1991	No. of units as at the end of March, 1992.
Engineering	4 1	8 1	9
Electrical	7	6	1 4
Textile			
Paper		5	4 1
Rubber Iron	5		
& Steel			
Sugar	2 8	10	1
Chemicals			2
Miscellaneous			10
Total:	28	32	32

Statement-II

Steps taken by Government for revival of sick industrial units The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as "The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial

companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines to the banks for strenghening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

(7) On the advice of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India has set up State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) in all States under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Industries Department of the concerned State Governments for working out a rehabilitation package for revival of viable sick small scale units.

(8) Financial assistance in the form of long term equity type assistance upto Rs. 1,50,000/- to units with a project cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs at a nominal service charge of one per cent per annum is also available to potentially viable sick small scale industrial units from the National Equity Fund set up in August, 1987.

(9) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been established to function as an Apex Bank for tiny and small scale industries.

A separate Refinance Scheme for Rehabilitation (RSR) is being managed by SIDBI for revival of potentially viable sick small scale industrial units.

539. *[Transferred to 28th February, 1994]*

गुजरात में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

540. श्री गोपालसिंह जी सोलंकी: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को पिछले तीन सालों के दौरान गुजरात में बड़े भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु कुछ प्रस्ताव मिले हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है?

उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) और (ख) गुजरात में विभिन्न उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की मंजूरी हेतु वर्ष 1991 से 1993 के दौरान 360 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) 1.2.94 तक 208 आशय पत्र मंजूर किए गए हैं, 63 नामंजूर किए गए हैं और 73 के लिए लाइसेंस जरूरी नहीं थे/वापस ले लिए गए थे।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों का कार्य-निष्पादन

541. श्री गोपाल सिंह जी॰ सोलंकी:
श्री वी॰ राजेश्वरी राव:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों ने 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 और 1993-94 में 1 फरवरी, 1994 तक की अवधि के दौरान लाभ कमाया है या उन्हें हानि हुई है;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में एकक वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इनके बेहतर कार्य-निष्पादन के लिये और इनके घाटों को कम करने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन से कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है;

(घ) क्या सरकार घाटा उठाने वाले एककों को बंद करने का विचार रखती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे एककों को कब तक बंद कर दिया जायेगा?